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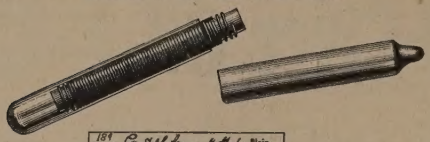


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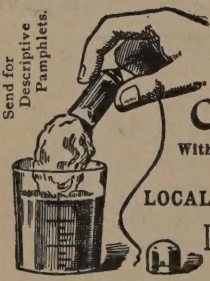

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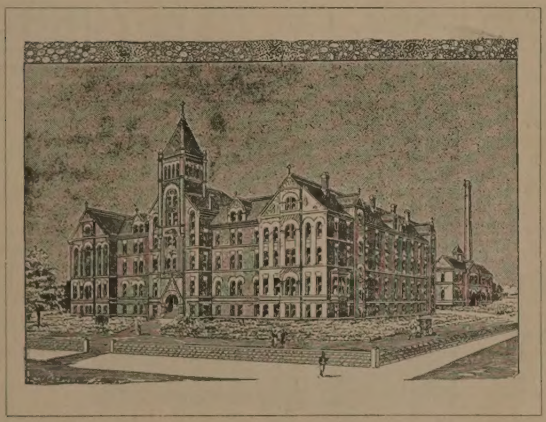

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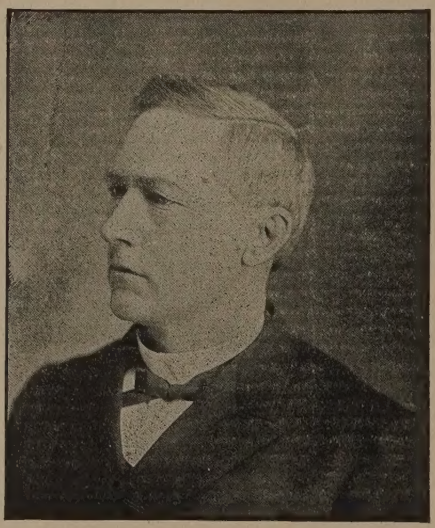

DR. E. HORNIBROOK,
President Iowa State Medical Society.
CHEROKEE, IOWA.

# IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. MAY, 1897. No. 5.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*By J. C. Shrader, A. M., M. D., Iowa City.*

*Gentlemen of the Iowa State Medical Society*,—At this opening of the forty-seventh session of this society I take great pleasure in thanking you for the high honor conferred upon me, by my election to this very honorable position as president of this society. I wish to state at the opening of this session, that I desire your support in conducting the exercises and managing the affairs in such a manner as may be best calculated to give each and every member the most benefit possible from the papers presented, and the discussions thereupon, so that all may feel that they have been benefited by their attendance. To accomplish this I must have your kind assistance and support.

My aim shall be to treat every section and every member with the utmost fairness in order that the best feeling may prevail. I trust that no animosities or personalities may be indulged in; we know these things would destroy the interest in the noble work before us. This society has long since passed the period of adolescence, and is now in the highest vigor of manhood.

The chairmen of the different sections will give you a general review of the great advances that have been made along the different lines of thought, pertaining to the sections that have been assigned to each. They are all able men, fully abreast of the times, and they will inform you of the advances made in the particular fields assigned to each; therefore, it is not desirable or profitable on my part to take up and discuss these topics.

But we are told by one of the old fathers of literature and science "that all men are actuated by a desire to obtain knowledge, but that knowledge must be of the nobler, grander kind, that which ennobles the man who seeks it, and blesses him that receives — enlarging the heart, expanding all its energies, lifting the recipients far above the common herd." Unless our hearts are open to receive the great truths of science, they pass us by without material benefit. Let me enjoin upon you, then, as mem-

bers of our great and glorious profession, to let your light so shine in every community in which you reside that you may enjoy the confidence and esteem of all men, "brothers, nobles" and scientists.

Professor Huxley has truly said, there can be no alleviation of the sufferings of mankind, except in absolute veracity of thought and action, and a resolute facing of the world, as it is with all the garment of make-believe thrown off." Nature has no pardon for ignorance or illusions; her laws and her penalties consider only what is, and have no dealings with semblances. Victor Hugo has said that Providence conducts to maturity by the laws of universal life, men, things and events. Each living being is a link in a continuous chain of life, going back in the past to the unknown beginning of life; each individual is in a sense the guardian of the life chain in which he forms a link. In the specializations of life, conditions are constantly changing; every age is an age of transition, and transition brings unrest. The truths of science are approximate, not absolute; power and effectiveness are conditioned on accuracy; a sober mind is necessary to safety in life. It is the chief compensating influence for the life saving which has been made possible for scientific research, so clearly linked to action, that in general among animals and men, when action is not possible, sensation is absent or not trustworthy. The real forces of nature are hidden by their grandeur, by their immortality. Lessing has said, "It is not the truth in man's possession that makes the worth of man." Possession makes him selfish, lazy, proud; not through possession, but through long striving comes the ever-growing strength. The growing complexity of civilized life demands with each age broader and more exact knowledge as to the material surroundings and greater precision in our recognition of the invisible forces and tendencies about us. The greater our activities the more evident becomes the limiting conditions. The secret of power with man is to know its limitations; formerly the world was a place where men walked with slow steps, with backs bent, faces lowered; now there is a world in which all are alive, united, combined, related, mingled together; a world where reign thought, commerce and industry, each associating itself more and more with science.

Do you not see that simply to state such a situation is now to explain, to demonstrate, to solve all these great truths?

Tyranny of thought, as well as of action, has heretofore controlled mankind, but now a new spirit has illumined men's minds —that of liberty in word and deed; this spirit has necessarily, irresistibly and divinely awakened the flagging energies of the gray matter in the brains of the leaders of the world's great thinkers. Let it be proclaimed upon the housetops, in the public places, that this is the grandest of all ages, and wherefore —because of the untrammeled thought of the people, old ideas are passing away, and the sunburst of liberty is taking their places, whether in religion, medicine, law, politics or in science. Man's place in nature is rapidly advancing; science instead of bigotry, of ignorance, is now at the helm; she is the bright morning star, clothed in the habiliments of truth, that is fast breaking the fetters of earth's millions of seekers after light. This age proclaims the sovereignty of the citizens and the inviolability of life; it crowns the people, and consecrates man,—"What's done we partly may compute, but know not what's resisted." Nothing has been so deservedly dear to the best part of the human race as liberty; nothing has been so longed for, fought for, praised. And yet few things have been so much misunderstood or abused, so often been made a cloak for unworthy designs. "O, Liberty, how many crimes have been done in thy name!" was the mournful exclamation of the beautiful and gifted Madame Roland as she mounted the steps to the guillotine.

The connection between liberty and genius is neither forced nor imaginary. It is no figure of the rhetorician, giving glitter to his sentences at the expense of truth. Sunshine is not more needful to the flower than liberty is to the growth of genius. Without it the intellectual powers never reach their full development—never put forth that flower of the mind which we call genius.

All history proves that liberty in a nation — the spirit of nationality — is essential to the development of genius; that genius never springs up but where there exists pride of country and the self-respect of the freeman; and that where existing, it never survives their extinction.

There is a self-imposed thralldom more fatal to genius than the blight of external oppression; beneath the allurements of passion there lurks a worse than Egyptian bondage. No man ever excelled without the exercise of much self-denial. "To live like a hermit and work like a horse" (words applied by Lord Eldon to himself) is the surest of all roads to fame, and has been the uninviting path trodden by most of those who have risen to permanent renown. True liberty, the liberty which genius demands, consists as much in exemption from the slavery within as from the slavery without. Let the young aspirant ever remember that, whatever elevates man's nature, whatever lifts him above the trammels of earth, proportionately elevates his genius; and, on the contrary, that every passion immoderately indulged in is a fetter placed on his intellect; that every loitering in the mazes of unwholesome pleasure, if redeemable at all, must one day be redeemed at too dear a price.

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

The legal ability of medical men is worthy of our attention, and especially is this so at the present time, when there is such a general desire on the part of some men in the legal profession to prosecute doctors, apparently on the most trivial pretenses whatever. They fail to remember, or else they have never read what one of the greatest legal lights in the world (Blackstone) has said, "The medical profession beyond all others has remarkably the character of general and extensive knowledge." Now, why are prosecutions becoming so frequent? Are medical men becoming more careless in their duties to their patients, or is there, in fact, a general desire and tendency to prosecute them? I read in a recent English medical journal that a man was wounded in the chest with a knife, and was treated by a practitioner without antiseptic precautions. The man died from septic poisoning and the practitioner was arraigned on the charge of culpable homicide, which was upheld by the magisterial court on the grounds that a medical man should be so far abreast with modern science as to avail himself of the recognized rules of treatment, and that in the case in question the practitioner should have been aware that the procedure adopted by him might lead to the death of his

patient. Now, gentlemen, should this become the general ruling of the courts you can see how readily many malpractice suits could be brought and sustained. How often do cases of septicæmia arise, in which if the cases were probed to the bottom we should find it impossible to go before a court of justice and be able to vindicate the course of the practitioner.

While not as frequently as formerly, still let us look around us and read in the press of the day "that such a dear wife and mother has died of puerperal fever." We must recognize that this is a septic disease, and in a large proportion of cases is preventable; should a physician be brought into court in a case of puerperal septicæmia, and it should there be proven that when called to attend this patient in confinement that he was then in attendance upon a case of malignant scarlatina or of phlegmonous erysipelas, and without any proper disinfection of hands and person, he went direct to this patient; that she contracted puerperal fever and died. How in the broad light of antisepsis could you upon your solemn oath vindicate a brother practitioner for such a course of procedure, however much you feel inclined to do so? These are but a few samples of carelessness or ignorance on the part of some members of our profession, and while we deprecate the common practice of to-day in the legal profession of the frequent number of suits for malpractice — still we must admit that many physicians are careless. The most of the cases of malpractice grow out of cases of surgery; a physician is called, he finds he has a case of compound fracture; he at once says, I want some other practitioner to see the case with me, or he may not be able to secure the services of some other practitioner; he cannot wait for help to adjust the fracture, but says, I will do the best I can; he takes good care of the case, but unavoidably there is ankylosis of some one or more joints; then, notwithstanding the attendant has done all he can and has done his work well, still he must suffer. The man may be poor and unable to pay anything, still notwithstanding all this, the doctor has been unremitting in his exertions to do the best possible for his patient — but some shyster of an attorney goes to him and says, you have a stiff arm or leg, as the case may be; this doctor should have made this all right. Now he (the doctor) has some money and he should be prose-

cuted. The patient says, I have no money. Well, I will take your case on the halves, and if I do not collect any money from the doctor, it will not cost you anything. This is the way the most of these cases against the honest practitioner are brought; but, gentlemen, there is a vast difference between such a case as this and the ones that I have detailed to you, where gross carelessness obtained in regard to antisepsis. While we must protect our brother practitioners as far as truth and honesty are concerned, still, as honest men, representing the medical profession of the state, we must live up to the light of science of the present time.

Expert Witnesses.—It seems necessary to say a word more in relation to this much vexed and debatable question. There seems to be a rule established by many of the courts in Iowa, that medical men, when called upon to testify in court should be allowed an extra fee. Now, the question arises, who should be classed as expert witnesses,—men who are especially qualified by study and training to give an opinion on the question before the court, or men who may be friends of one or the other parties in the suit pending at the time? As there is no established ruling by the courts of this state in this matter, I would suggest the appointment of a special committee in regard to this subject and to report representing the views of the society.

It seems there is a great disparity of views, even in our courts, in regard to the matter. In consultation with an eminent jurist (in regard to this matter) he suggested to me the propriety of this committee making a careful examination of the procedure in such matters in other states, and even other countries, if necessary, to arrive at a correct conclusion. He suggested that it would be well for the court to call the witnesses, instead of the parties interested; by so doing the court could more readily arrive at the facts, and none would likely be called — except those who were properly qualified to testify, and under such circumstances, a suitable and proper fee should be allowed by the court to the witness.

Medical Ethics.— The frequency with which irregulars are making efforts to be recognized by men who believe that the ethics of the profession should be scrupulously guarded, is attracting the attention of the ablest members of the profession, and especially is this true of the pioneers of the noble band of brother-

hood in this state. Now, what are the facts in the case? Men, doctors standing high in the profession, teachers in some of our medical schools, are proclaiming boldly that the old landmarks of the profession should be abolished — who say in and out of medical societies that they are daily violating our code of ethics, and say to us what are you going to do about it?

Now, gentlemen and members of the State Medical Society, I submit this question, and desire some action taken by the society. Do you approve of this course by our members, daily or weekly as the case may be, of consulting with irregulars? This matter should be settled by this society. Can we belong to the regular medical profession and be members in good standing of this society and the American Medical Association, and do these things? If so, of what good is a code of ethics, and of what use can there be of a committee on ethics, and still tolerate these practices by our members. Let this question be settled for all time, and settled now. Therefore, I suggest this matter be referred to a special committee to report during this session.

Now, I desire to say a word to the young men in the profession — you, upon whom must rest the work of the future, and to whom must be given the great unfinished work of the pioneers, the seers and the sages of the past.

The science of medicine (if it is yet entitled to be called a science) now rests upon you — you are the ones that must keep the guerdon, the pennon at the mast-head, being endowed with the eternal spirit of progress; that you possess the same indomitable energy as possessed by our forefathers, that you will by your efforts exceed all that has been done by those who have preceded you. But let us pause and consider, to whom are we leaving this great legacy? What are the aspirations of the medical student and the recent graduate? Is it for hard work or is it for one of ease and luxury? Does he not at once seek for a location, where he can enjoy the most ease, and live a life where he will have to make the least exertion to gain a livelihood, without adding one jot or tittle to the truths already discovered by the workers who have gone before? To such as these I would raise a warning voice on the demoralizing effect of luxury. The most judicious historians, the most learned philosophers, the profoundest politicians, all lay

it down as a certain indisputable maxim, "that whenever luxury prevails it never fails to destroy the most flourishing states and kingdoms," and the experience of all ages and all nations, does but clearly demonstrate the truth of this maxim. What is this subtle, secret poison, then, that thus lurks under the pomp of luxury and the charms of pleasures, and is capable of enervating, at the same time, both the whole strength of the body and the vigor of the mind? It is not very difficult to comprehend why it has this terrible effect. When men are accustomed to a soft and voluptuous life, can they be fit for undergoing the fatigues and hardships of war? Are they qualified for suffering the rigor of the seasons; for enduring hunger and thirst; for passing whole nights without sleep upon occassions; for going through continual exercise and action; for facing danger and despising death?

To the pioneers of the profession in the state I would say yours was a noble life (band) — you laid the principles of our beloved profession deep and well; you are entitled to have your names written high on the scroll of fame. The greatest thing that can be said of you is like that one of old, "You loved your fellow men." The night was not too dark, or the storm raging too severe, or the cold too great, to prevent you from answering the calls of distress, through snow-drifts, and across the bleak and lonely prairies, defying the wild beasts as well as the dangers of the storms, to report promptly at the bedside of some poor suffering mother in travail, or soothe the pains of the weak and puny child, or to minister to the anguish of the sick pioneer, realizing as he must, that if he should be called to cross the dark river, that none are left to care for his already destitute wife and children.

In the face of all these hardships and dangers, and well knowing that nothing but gratitude would be his remuneration, yet he goes cheerfully, nobly, a martyr, going about doing good. On looking around me to-day, I can see before me many who will ere long be called to the great unknown. I trust they may receive the blessed plaudit, "Good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

My friends and brothers, one word ere we part, as a tribute of love and esteem to those of our fraters, who since our last meet-

ing have passed to the great unknown. Good men and true, men whom we delight to honor, men that were stalwarts in the great cause of charity and benevolence, in their sympathy and God-like attention to widows and orphans, and we hope and believe they have also filled the other scriptural injunction, "to keep themselves unspotted from the world." Let us look kindly and lovingly upon their faults, and emulate their example in all good works.

## MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF
L. W. LITTIG, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S.,
*Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.*
AND G. A. SMITH, M. D., *Clinton, Iowa.*
ASSISTED BY
E. HORNIBROOK, M. D., *Cherokee, Iowa.*
D. W. CROUSE, M. D., *Waterloo, Iowa.*
F. E. WHITLEY, M. D., *Webster City, Iowa.*
W. A. ROHLF, M. D., *Hampton, Iowa.*

## A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE SABULA FOOD-POISONING EPIDEMIC.

*By A. Crawford, M. D., Miles, Iowa.*

THE MOST extensive and serious outbreak of food poisoning ever recorded in the history of Iowa occurred in the eastern part of Jackson county in the fall of 1895.

On September 11, at a farm house three miles from Sabula, there assembled about three hundred guests to witness a marriage ceremony and partake of the good things provided for the occasion. Within a few weeks thereafter over one-third of the entire company were sick and seven deaths had occurred.

That the disease had its origin at the wedding could not be doubted, as there was absolutely no serious sickness among the scores of families who were not present on that occasion, nor had the health of the community been better for years than during the month preceding the epidemic. The house at which the wedding occurred is well located and there is no history of disease having

Read before the Iowa State Medical Society at Marshalltown, May 19, 1897.

existed there for many years. The water supply was drawn from a deep well drilled in the rock and so located that drainage or surface water could not contaminate it. The well was in constant use by the family and servants, while all remained in their usual health until after the wedding. An effort was made to show that the disease had been carried to the wedding by some guests from a distance and that the crowded rooms and heated atmosphere favored the rapid spread of the virus. That it was not thus carried is shown by the following facts :

*First.* No such disease existed at the home of any of the guests.

*Second.* No case occurred among the scores who were engaged in caring for the sick, during the five weeks following the outbreak, excepting such nurses as had also been wedding guests.

At the beginning of the sickness the writer was strongly impressed with the idea that the food was the source of infection and as his investigations advanced he became fully satisfied that such was the case. When the first few cases were seen, it was thought we might be dealing with a late manifestation of ptomaine poisoning, but as the cases continued to come down this theory was seen to be untenable. It soon became evident that the disease was the result of the ingestion of food, infected by some pathogenic micro-organism, the exact nature of which was yet to be determined.

No examination of the food could be made as the first cases did not come under observation until one week after the wedding. But the testimony of the guests was such as to convince the most skeptical that the meats were not in prime condition. The ham was served in sandwiches and was thoroughly cooked, as I have reason to believe. The turkeys were killed the day preceding the feast, some of them were cooked the same day, while others were kept in the cellar until the next day and then baked in the oven. The chickens were killed the day preceding the wedding, cooked in the usual manner and as soon as cool enough to be handled, the meat was removed from the bones, chopped and placed in common earthenware jars. These jars were set on the cellar floor and were allowed to remain there until brought up to be served more

than twenty-four hours afterward. The servants state that no ice was used about the meats and that the cellar was badly infested with flies. The weather was extremely hot, the mercury ranging between ninety and one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The pressed chicken was too soft to be sliced, so had to be dipped out of the crocks with a spoon when served.

That the chicken was undergoing decomposition, the following letter from one of the guests, and a man of unquestioned veracity, would seem to establish beyond doubt:

*Dear Sir*,—The general, and I think I may say the universal comment here is decidedly against the food and I believe that most of them would so testify on the stand. My own experience is this: I put a piece of the chicken, or at least what I supposed was chicken, into my mouth and it was so absolutely filthy, slimy and putrid to the taste that I spit it out and ate nothing else.

I might add many more such statements coming from the most reliable people in the community, including the officiating minister and his wife, but this is unnecessary.

That some of the guests detected nothing wrong with the meats, I am free to admit, and the only explanation which can be offered is, that it was not all equally bad. A few of the sick denied having eaten any of the meats, and these exceptional cases may be explained by the contamination of other articles of food or drink.

An effort was made to direct attention to the ice cream, as the probable source of infection, but a careful investigation failed to sustain this claim. The cream was furnished by a vender in Sabula and, as only a part of the quantity prepared was sent to the wedding, the remainder was disposed of to parties in the town, all of whom remained well.

A peculiarity of this epidemic was the great variation in time between the ingestion of the food and the first symptoms of disease. A careful study of forty-five cases, most of which were under the writer's care throughout the entire period of their sickness, gives the following data:

Fifty per cent of the cases came under observation between the fourth and tenth day after the wedding. Almost all of these cases began to feel ill on the fifth or sixth day, but many of them

were able to continue their vocation for a week longer. Three of the writer's patients taught school for a week after the first symptoms appeared.

Between the tenth and twentieth days, thirty per cent more came down, while the remaining twenty per cent continued in their usual health until between the twentieth and twenty-eighth days. The cases that became ill during the third and fourth weeks were apparently as severe as those that were taken sick earlier.

In seventy per cent of the writer's cases the highest temperature was reached on the first or second day after coming under observation. The average temperature, when first seen, was 102.8° F.; the highest temperature reached was 105.4° F.

The average duration of the fever was eighteen days from the date of first visit. The mildest cases were feverish for a day or two only, while in the most severe cases the temperature did not reach normal for forty days.

Over twenty per cent of the sick were not confined to their beds, but assisted in caring for those who were more seriously ill. A few of the mild cases were apparently as well as usual in ten days, but the large number remained weak and miserable for a much longer time.

The appearance of the tongue varied in different cases, and in the same case at different stages of the disease. In most cases there was a heavy white coating; in others it was brown, while in some it was denuded of epithelium, dry and cracked. In a few patients the tongue was so swollen as to make speech difficult. A fæcal taste was complained of in some cases, and I found patients scraping the tongue with a knife to get rid of this very offensive symptom.

Vomiting was present in fifty per cent of the cases, and in about ten per cent it was very persistent and troublesome.

Diarrhœa was present in about thirty per cent of my cases. The passages were mostly of a greenish color and a very offensive odor. Constipation was the rule and laxatives or an enema were often called for.

Tympanitis was not a prominent symptom and in but few cases required treatment.

Hemorrhage from the bowels was not met with in any of my cases.

Epistaxis was noted in eighteen per cent of the cases.

A rash was present in six cases out of forty-five. In three of these, only two or three spots were discovered, while in others the rash was more abundant and characteristic.

Profuse sweats were a striking feature of the disease. The odor was exceedingly offensive and frequent changes of clothing were necessary for the comfort of the patients.

In fifteen per cent of the writer's cases, delirium was present. Most of the cases were of a mild character and of short duration. In fatal cases this symptom was constant towards the last.

No serious pulmonary complications occurred and only in a few cases was cough a troublesome symptom.

Pain was the most prominent symptom in seventy-five per cent of the cases. Some patients located their pain in the region of the navel ; others suffered but little from abdominal pains but intensely in the muscles of the extremities. The writer saw cases where the arms were almost as useless as if paralyzed and were exquisitely tender to pressure. In one instance, he found the patient with mustard draughts upon the forearms, so intense was her suffering. Swelling of the muscles was noticed by some. Dr. Pettit, of Cedar Falls, who had two of the victims under his care, reports such a case to the writer. Hypodermics of morphine were necessary to control the pain in a number of cases.

The mortality was six per cent.

All the fatal cases were under thirty years of age. Four were between fourteen and twenty. Two deaths occurred in the third week, three in the fourth, one in the sixth, and one in the seventh. The last case died from perforation of the bowels. There was evidence of profound toxæmia in all the cases that proved fatal.

Post mortem examinations were made in two cases, under the supervision of the president of the State Board of Health. The first body examined was that of a girl of fourteen years, who died about the end of the third week.

The following is a brief history :

L. W., aged fourteen years. Always enjoyed good health. Was taken sick the fourth day after the wedding but continued in

school for a week longer. Consulted me at my office six days after she began to feel badly, when I found her temperature 103°, pulse 134. Complained of very severe pain in stomach and bowels; pain in eyes; general aching; nausea, etc. Between this and the date of her death, sixteen days later, temperature ranged between 100.2° and 104.2° F., often fluctuating two or three degrees in twenty-four hours, but with no regular curve. Constipation continued until the last week, when a very troublesome diarrhœa set in. The passages were of a slimy character, green color and very offensive odor. During the last week vomiting was frequent. Hypodermic injections of morphine were necessary to give relief from the severe abdominal pain. The immediate cause of death was progressive heart failure, the result of the profound toxæmia.

Post mortem examination: The heart and lungs were found to be in a normal condition. The liver was decidedly enlarged, soft, and lighter in color than usual. Some enlargement and softening of the mesenteric glands. Ulceration and softening of the cæcum. Mucous membrane of colon for three inches below cæcum was found to be injected and softened, but no ulceration. Kidneys healthy. Spleen enlarged, softened and very friable. Stomach presented evidence of inflammation throughout but no ulceration. Duodenum normal in appearance. Pancreas healthy. Portions of the various organs and of the muscular tissue were sent to the state bacteriologist and to Chicago for microscopical examinations.

The second case was that of a young man of eighteen years of age, who had been sick for six weeks. During the third week his temperature declined to a point little above normal, and it was thought he would soon be out of danger. A severe nervous shock occurred at this period and his temperature soon arose to 104.2° and continued high until death. Early in his sickness he suffered considerably but after the relapse he did not complain of anything. Delirium of a mild character continued during the closing weeks.

The post mortem examination showed the heart and lungs to be in nearly normal condition. The liver was enlarged as was also the spleen. The cæcum and colon were ulcerated throughout their entire length, but there were no perforations. In the

small intestine there were patches of inflammation but no ulceration. Sections of the muscular tissue and of the various organs were sent to the state board, Dr. Le Count, of Chicago, and to Dr. Hildreth, of Cambridge, Mass., for microscopical examination.

The report of Dr. William Royal Stokes, of the Boston City Hospital, who examined the specimens sent to Cambridge, is very full and complete. His anatomical diagnosis is as follows :

Typhoid fever.

Broncho-pneumonia.

General infection with the pneumococcus.

This report is in harmony with that made by Professor Bey to the state board.

Dr. Le Count reported embryonal trichinæ when the specimens from the first case were sent to him, but undoubtedly failed to find confirmatory evidence from his examination of the second, as he made no report.

Late in the fall, the writer treated ten cases of typhoid fever, all of which occurred in families where one or more of the wedding victims resided. Nine of the patients were taken sick between the sixth and the ninth week after the outbreak, at a time when nearly all of the other sick were convalescing. All these were typical cases of typhoid — no symptoms being wanting — and were in striking contrast with a similar group of the wedding victims. But two cases were seen outside of these homes during the succeeding six months, so that no doubt could exist regarding the source of infection.

If we accept the conclusion that the malady was typhoid, we must admit that it was a very peculiar manifestation of the disease.

One of the leading physicians of Clinton treated three cases as remittent fever. Two others, after seeing a number of cases, independently reached a diagnosis of trichinosis. Dr. Le Count, of Chicago, assured the writer that there could be no doubt about the epidemic being one of trichina poisoning. Dr. Pettit, of Cedar Falls, had two cases under his care and reached the same conclusion. Two of the local physicians made a diagnosis of relapsing fever, while others preferred to wait until the evidence was all in

before making a positive diagnosis. Some of these physicians have treated scores of cases of typhoid during the past twenty years and it seems strange that they failed to recognize the nature of the malady.

If the specific bacillus of Eberth is insisted on as being essential to the production of the disease, it remains and must ever remain a mystery how the meats became infected therewith, as there had not been a case of enteric fever in the community for nearly a year prior to this outbreak.

The treatment, it is needless to say, was determined largely by the diagnosis.

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## DISCUSSION OF DR. HOBBY'S PAPER.

*By H. E. W. Barnes, M. D., Creston, Iowa.*

TO WHAT extent will fluoroscopic examinations and Roentgen radiagraphs assist judges and juries in arriving at the truth in suits for alleged personal injuries?—"that is the question." It is the practical and not the marvelously magical phase of this wonderful discovery that we are called upon to discuss. The exact status in courts of the startling revelations made by the X-rays will depend wholly on the opinion of physicians and surgeons, and from the knowledge so obtained will judges admit evidence and instruct juries.

In the discussion of a paper by Dr. White, of Philadelphia, read before the American Surgical Association at its eighteenth annual meeting in Washington, D. C., May 4, 5 and 6, 1897, the opinion is expressed by several members that the skiagraph plates may be defective; that pictures should be taken in various positions, and that at present a patient has no right to demand as a part of ordinary care that a skiagraph be taken of a fracture, at the same time it is evident that in the very near future surgeons will be held liable if they fail to make use of all recognized means and aid to precision in diagnosis presented by modern science. Apparatus for successful fluoroscopic and skiagraphic work has been cheapened to the extent that they should now be accessible to all who are in the general practice.

In fractures and dislocations where there exists great œdema the value of examinations by X-rays, provided the exposure is of short duration and no dermatitis results, will prove of great value to the surgeon in making a diagnosis.

Already evidence of this kind has been admitted in the pension department at Washington, and in the numerous suits now pending it has been agreed upon by counsel on both sides to admit radiagraphs of the injured parts.

Already some surgeons are dissenting from the opinion that radiagraphs are valuable evidence, and expert testimony will be pitted against other expert testimony and the New England judge who divided witnesses into "liars,— liars and medical experts," will have no cause to alter or amend his opinion ; but, be this as it may, no doubt it will be difficult to controvert the evidence of well taken skiagraphs when they are introduced on trials for personal injuries.

It is evident that skiagraph pictures will be used in malpractice cases in the future as well as cases of personal injury. Judges seem disposed to admit them and the majority of physicians will testify to their value. I am of the opinion, however, that their introduction will as a rule complicate the case.

While it is not possible in the limits of this discussion to consider the reforms needed in the manner of taking expert evidence, and while scathing criticism of the medical expert is indulged in by the members of the legal fraternity, he is expected to answer correctly a hypothetical question, hazy and nebulous, that is burdened with irrelevant matter, having as a rule, no bearing whatever to the case in question. To illustrate (with due apology to the bar of Marshalltown) :

In the near future some of you will no doubt have a hypothetical question propounded to you something like this :

In a case where John Jones sues the city of Marshalltown for injuries sustained by reason of a defective sidewalk on —— street. Assuming that a fluoroscopic examination of the plaintiff's left ankle shows great enlargement and thickening of the anterior annular ligament, that sixteen radiagraph pictures (marked Exhibit A) shows the entire articular surfaces of the joint to be enlarged, that no movement of the ankle joint can be made with-

out producing acute pain and crepitation and great mental anguish, that the ankle and foot smells badly, that at about the age of thirty-five years the plaintiff's mind was so deranged that he was a fit subject to be sent to an insane asylum, also that at different times after that date during the next succeeding five years he manifested such decided symptoms of insanity, without simulation, that many different persons conversing with him and observing his conduct believed him to be insane. Also, assuming that the injury complained of was sustained while passing along the street at or about the hour of 2 o'clock in the morning, and no sufficient light was furnished by the city in order that inequalities and defects could be observed; also, that the plaintiff is a married man and the head of a large family and in very indigent circumstances, and that the plaintiff had not performed any manual labor for one year prior to said injury, and that his wife supports the family by washing, and supposing further that the plaintiff on account of his poverty was unable to properly compensate his attorneys except by agreeing to give them half of whatever should be recovered in this action, then, Doctor, what would you say, in your opinion, was the probability that such injury would be permanent?

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**That** THE JOURNAL is appreciated and that Iowa literature is good the world round, is evidenced by this card:

OKAYAMA-MURA, GAMOGUN, SHIGAKEN, JAPAN, May 3, 1897.

*Dear Sir*,— I have learnt from your advertisement inserted in March number of *Midland Monthly*, that you are being published a periodicals titled IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL which I desire subscribe to. Be so kind enough as to inform me your subscription price and postage on Japanese readers, and also send me sample copy. Yours truly,

HIKOTARO INUI.

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**Dr. E. C. Scott**, of Maxwell, indignantly denies that there was a case diagnosed "mother-of-vinegar stomach" in that place, as was reported in the Des Moines *Leader*. The *Leader*, however, a few days later, voted its correspondent the prince of liars, and thus the honor of the profession in Maxwell is doubly vindicated.

# IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
Devoted to the Interests of the Iowa Profession.

Subscription, $2.00 per year, in advance.

Address Communications to J. W. KIME, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.

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**Drake Medical College.**

We had hoped this matter had been sufficiently gone over, but it seems not so. Some of the faculty of the disreputable affair are not satisfied with the truth of the matter, but have been seeking by absolute and unvarnished falsehood to prejudice the minds of the profession throughout the state. We trust, however, that we will scarce need to refer to the question again, as the school is not worth the space.

Before the State Board we said on examination that this question would not have been aired had we continued in the work of the school. We say so now. But we add, just as we then did, that the reason it would not have appeared is that "we would under no consideration have remained in the school unless a certain resolution was adopted, viz.: that hereafter the school be conducted in a decent and orderly manner, and that women who were admitted be protected from insult." The faculty stop in their statements with a half truth — the mere statement that the matter would not have been brought up.

The best evidence as to the truth of all we have said is the city press of Des Moines, which certainly cannot be accused of having an ax to grind. We would not have brought this out had the faculty confined itself to the truth. Now, however, we will present it in a way that it cannot be disputed. From the columns of the *Mail and Times*, of Des Moines, we quote:

"The determined effort by the male students of the Drake Medical School to drive out of that institution all the lady students appears to have been successful, for the faculty has decided that hereafter no lady students shall be admitted.

"Indecent writing was placed upon the blackboard by these toughs who masquerade under the guise of men; and one brutal thug (in a former class) went so far as to make an indecent exposure of his person before the lady students in the class room. The names of lady students were connected in a vile manner with those of young men, and all manner of indignities heaped upon the heads of the innocent, pure and inoffensive young women, whose only crime was their efforts to acquire a medical and surgical education, to fit them for the bread-winning contest of life.

"It is difficult to write about these things with a cool head. Every drop of blood in the veins of a decent man boils with indignation in contemplating the conduct of the half dozen rowdies in the class who have persistently insulted the lady students, and one feels like treating them to a sound whipping. These young men are expected to graduate in the science of medicine and surgery, and go out in the world to minister to the wants of the public. They expect to be entrusted with the lives and secrets of men and women — to be admitted to the best homes of the land and to the sacred relationship of trusted friends — to be depended upon for advice and assistance in the most critical periods in the lives of men and women. Are such rowdies and buffoons as those young men at Drake Medical College, who have persistently insulted the lady students and finally driven them from the privileges of the school, thus depriving them of the opportunity to complete their education, fit to fill such positions? If not, will they ever be?"

From the *Iowa Commonwealth*, of Des Moines:

"The conduct of a few of the students in the medical department of Drake University has brought that institution into merited disrepute. The laxity of discipline on the part of the faculty that allows such outrageous behavior in the medical department is but a poor guarantee that lady students in any department will have immunity from insult at the hands of a beastly lecher while in the class room, and parents who have daughters to school should make a note of that fact. The act of the faculty in deciding not to admit lady students in the future rather than bar out male students who are given to blackguardism is the rankest cowardice, and constitutes a declaration that immorality is held in higher esteem by it than morality and a bid for patronage of the impure

rather than the pure. It indicates that those in authority are in sympathy with the moral vultures who have befouled the school with the carrion of their evil minds."

From the Des Moines *Register:*

The medical department of Drake University has excluded women from the school in the future rather than send a few blackguards among the male members of the class to the penitentiary.

From the Keokuk *Gate City:*

The prosecution of Dr. Kime is spite work on the part of his enemies to punish him for criticism of the low moral tone of the medical college at the state capital. Dr. Kime's strictures were fully justified, as was developed in a subsequent investigation of the college by the State Board of Medical Examiners. It is a matter of regret that in showing up the rottenness of the institution he was incautious enough to particularize some of its offenses in the medical journal of which he is publisher.

Were the matter of sufficient interest we would quote columns, but it is not.

The faculty has sought by every means in its power to prosecute the editor of THE JOURNAL for mailing what they did not deem of sufficient importance to expel a blackguard from the school. In an address before the federal court the district attorney said: "Medical gentlemen of this city want this matter brought to an issue. They want the publication stopped. They want to teach Dr. Kime a lesson. They want to teach the ministers of Des Moines, the W. C. T. U., the Y. M. C. A., and the Social Purity organizations, a lesson in morals," etc.

Is it possible that men who sat by and saw women insulted openly and without a protesting voice (and when a protesting voice was raised tried to suppress it by declaring it a discordant element) propose to teach these men and women a lesson in morality!

Who are these moral Puritans? Presumably the faculty of Drake Medical College.

And this is the class whom the faculty propose to instruct in morals:

E. L. Eaton, pastor of First M. E. Church.

A. L. Golden, pastor of U. E. Church.

E. W. McDade, pastor of Prospect Park M. E. Church.

Wm. Grafton, pastor of Highland Park Presbyterian Church.

W. T. McConnell, pastor of First United Presbyterian Church.

A. L. Frisbie, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

J. Everist Cathell, rector of St. Paul's Parish.

J. A. Wirt, pastor of Lutheran Church.

A. B. Marshall, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church.

J. F. Nugent, pastor of East Side Catholic Church.

B. St. John, president of Ministerial Association.

E. W. Curtis, secretary of Ministerial Association; pastor of United Brethren Church.

J. G. Olmstead, state president of Western Society for Suppression of Vice.

L. B. Abdill, president of Society for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Mrs. Mary Butin McGonegal, District W. C. T. U. president.

A. M. Linn, first vice-president Y. M. C. A. (acting president).

Chas. E. Lynde, secretary Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. E. J. Gowdy, president Temple Union W. C. T. U.

And the signing of this petition was the offense for which they are to be "instructed":

"We are sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances which called forth the article alleged to be obscene, also with the contents of the article in THE IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL, and we believe that all that is contained therein is warranted, and that the correction of the evil aimed at could best be attained by a truthful and accurate delineation of actual occurrences.

"We believe that the purposes of the article were good and moral, and that it has already been productive of good in this city; nor do we believe that it has done any harm, or that it will be productive of harm to any one into whose hands it shall fall."

In conclusion it is only necessary to say that most of the faculty swore before the State Board that Hooper was in the class for next year; that he was the man who wrote the prescription on the board, and that they considered him a fit moral subject for graduation in medicine. A lesson in morals from this source will not be of much value to civilization.

It is our opinion that hereafter no respectable physician will send a student to such a school; no respectable student will attend such a school; no respectable family who know the facts will employ a graduate from such a school.

The medical profession of the state cannot endorse the graduation into its ranks of such moral lepers, for by so doing it lowers the moral status of the entire profession.

## IOWA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth annual session of the Iowa State Medical Society met at Marshalltown on May 19, 20 and 21, 1897.

About three hundred members were present and a very successful meeting was held. Many excellent papers were read and on the whole the papers were of a better class than at any previous meeting.

A number of the best papers will be run in the columns of THE JOURNAL.

Among the most interesting was the paper of Dr. A. Crawford, of Miles, on the Sabula poisoning cases, which appears in this issue. This paper was not discussed, for want of time, but we think few will fail to recognize the many typhoid symptoms present and most will, no doubt, agree that it was a modified type of typhoid fever.

Dr. Crawford has shown himself to be a reporter of much ability.

Peace reigned from start to finish.

Dr. Shrader is to be congratulated on his success in keeping the various interests sufficiently under control that no ebullition occurred.

The political contest was to all appearances friendly.

The southwest corner of the state went home somewhat dissatisfied, but with proper treatment next year, will be appeased.

In the election of Dr. Hornibrook to the presidency an able and accomplished man was honored. He will give us a good administration.

We are glad to present the doctor's picture in this issue of THE JOURNAL.

The exhibits were quite numerous and of interest to the members. Many new members were taken in.

Marshalltown treated the profession very nicely. The social feature was the reception of Thursday night, which was appreciated by all. It was a very nice affair.

We believe, however, that the best interests of the society are not conserved by the social features.

It practically ruins the evening session. So many of the members are busy unpacking their swallow-tails and preparing to be impressed by the beauty about to congregate that science has little chance for the time. It is better to leave the reception out.

There was another reception that we mention but to condemn in the strongest terms.

A certain Chicago house has for a year or two been keeping open house at one of the hotels. A veritable saloon is opened for the time, and anything from a cigar up or down may be had for the asking. Night is made hideous for all in adjoining rooms until a late hour. Some of the weaker members even became intoxicated, either in this room or elsewhere.

The example is a bad one. Young men, seeing the older ones, who can safely take a drink if they choose, indulging in the cup, may take a step here that will be their ruin. We take it for granted that a more personal mention will not be necessary next year.

Among the exhibitors we noticed Geo. B. Thompson, who so ably represents Fairchild Bros. & Foster. He was showing the Pepsin, Pancreatin, Panopepton and other goods of this reliable house.

Prof. Andrews, of the State University, gave an entertaining talk on the mechanism of the X-ray.

Dr. Hobby presented in an able manner the medico-legal aspects of the X-ray.

He maintains that the shadowgraph is only secondary evidence and corresponds to hearsay evidence.

It is nothing more than a shadow and is subject to all the laws governing the formation of shadows.

Willis H. Davis, of Keokuk, displayed a full line of surgical instruments. He sold a number of Globe Nebulizers, and had a very satisfactory trade in other lines.

Barnes' hypothetical question was the event of the meeting as a mirth producer. We give it in this issue. We trust it will be appreciated by our friends in the legal profession.

Sharp & Smith were represented by a full line. Their new French aseptic intubation set was much commented on.

W. T. Keener Co., books, of Chicago, had everything new. As curios of interest they exhibited the works of Ambrose Pare, published in 1634; Johannis Browne, anatomy of the muscles, 1715; The Birthe of Mankinde, first English book on midwifery, in 1634.

The Mellier Drug Co. was well represented by Mr. Morgan, who showed the virtues of Tongaline. He reported making many friends for his house.

Parke, Davis & Co. were, through Mr. Plummer, talking Taka-Diastase, Digestive Ferments, Egg Emulsion and other preparations of that well known firm.

Other exhibitors were Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, Harvard surgeon's chair; Horlick's Food, Upjohn Pill Co., H. K. Mulford, Aloe & Penfold Co., and Searle & Hereth.

Dr. E. E. Sampson took in the state meeting on his way home from Chicago where he had been doing special work in the hospitals.

Dr. D. C. Brockman has just returned from post graduate work in the Chicago hospitals.

Dr. W. B. La Force, of Ottumwa, has just completed post graduate work at Chicago.

Dr. F. E. Seymour, of Ft. Dodge, has gone to Chicago to do post graduate work.

Dr. J. T. Priestley, of Des Moines, has gone to Philadelphia and the east to spend a short time in medical circles.

Dr. H. Landis Getz was unanimously chosen as first vice-president of the society.

Dr. H. L. Getz was highly complimented at the recent Chicago meeting of the railway surgeons. He was elected vice-president and member of the judiciary committee. He read a paper on "Fractures of the Humerus, Radius and Ulna, with Involvement of the Elbow or Wrist Joint."

Among the older members present were Drs. Wm. Watson, of Dubuque; J. W. H. Baker, of Davenport, and S. E. Robinson, of West Union. These were appointed a special committee on ethics. They made a special report, which we give:

"*To the Officers and Members of the Iowa State Medical Society*, — The undersigned, your special committee to act in conjunction with your committee on ethics, respectfully submit the following report:

"They find in the hands of the committee on ethics, evidence of flagrant violation of the code by different parties against whom no personal charges have been filed nor evidence of action by the local society taken. The only practical course open to the committee on ethics appears to be to notify the secretary of the local society of such violation, and if proven and the local society fails to take the necessary action to bring the matter before its body for action, we recommend that such society be suspended from the list of associations until proper action is taken.

S. E. Robinson,
Wm. Watson,
J. W. H. Baker."

This report refers in part to the speech recently made before the Polk County Medical Society. The matter will be called up when the special committee forwards to the secretary the facts in its hands. It is to be hoped that Polk county will get straight on ethics before it is suspended.

DELEGATES

elected at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society, held at Marshalltown May 19-21, 1897, to American Medical Association to be held at Philadelphia June 1-4, 1897:

H. B. Young, Burlington.
E. M. G. Fosnes, Des Moines.
J. W. Harriman, Iowa City.
R. L. Cleaves, Cherokee.
F. W. Daubney, Decorah.
Geo. Kessell, Cresco.
C. M. Hobby, Iowa City.
B. N. Torrey, Creston.
J. A. Sherman, Cherokee.
H. L. Getz (wife), Marshalltown.
Madeline Folkland, Mt. Pleasant.
S. E. Robinson West Union.
N. C. Morse, Eldora.
J. M. Emmert, Atlantic.
F. S. Thomas, Council Bluffs.
D. C. Brockman, Ottumwa.
A. L. Wright, Carroll.
J. C. Barringer, Oskaloosa.

W. E. Harriman, Ames.
H. A. Leipziger, Burlington.
J. F. Herrick, Ottumwa.
G. W. Field, Eagle Grove.
G. E. Crawford, Cedar Rapids.
T J. Maxwell, Keokuk.
B. F. Kierulff, Marshalltown.
D. F. Monash, Des Moines.
C. E. Ruth, Keokuk.
J. S. Love, Springville.
R. U. Chapman, Des Moines.
Lewis Schooler, Des Moines.
D. W. Smouse Des Moines.
B. S. Pennington, Mediapolis.
F. E. Seymour, Fort Dodge.
Geo. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids.
D. W. Crouse, Waterloo.
C. S. Chase, Waterloo.
C. W Cornell, Knoxville.
Ira L. Welch, Humboldt.
E. H. Hazen, Des Moines.
G. C. Stockman, Mason City.
G. H. Hill, Independence.
W. D. Middleton, Davenport.
H. B. Criley, Dallas Center.
Edw. Hornibrook, Cherokee.
Chas. McAllister, Spencer.
A. A. Deering, Boone.
Geo. F. Jenkins, Keokuk.
R. M. Lapsley, Keokuk.
H. G. Emory, Norwalk.
L. L. Bond, West Side.
A. J. Nossman, Leighton.
E. W. Clark, Grinnell.
Edward Lawrence, Osceola.
A. J. Hobson, Hampton.
F. H. Cutler, Cedar Falls.
L. W. Littig, Iowa City.
J. T. Priestley, Des Moines.
W. W. McCarthy, Des Moines.
Wm. Van Werden, Des Moines.
D. M. Wick, Cedar Falls.
J. C. Shrader, Iowa City.
H. A. Gilman, Mt. Pleasant.
W. O. Richards, Waterloo.
D. Jackson, Pleasantville.
M. F. Patterson, Des Moines.
C. E. Stoner, Des Moines.
E. L. Stevens, Des Moines.
F. L. Wells, Des Moines.
J. R. Guthrie, Dubuque.
R. E. Conniff, Sioux City.
D. S. Fairchild, Clinton.
J. Fred Will, Eagle Grove.
W. B. La Force, Ottumwa.
Jas. W. Cokenower. Des Moines.

## STATE NEWS.

**Dr. A. C. Phillips,** of Sioux City College, class '97, has been recently married and has located in Vail.

**Dr. W. A. Rohlf** has removed from Hampton to Waverly, where he is associated in practice with Dr. L. S. Osborne.

**The** advertisement of a nursing bottle, in the daily press, gives the following unique advice: "When the baby is through drinking, it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place, under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

We trust the faculty of Drake University will not call this paragraph to the attention of the authorities at Washington and seek to have THE JOURNAL held at the postoffice.

**Dr. L. A. Thomas**, of Anthon, has gone to Europe to spend the summer. He will visit all the principal hospitals of England and the continent.

**Dr. A. J. Bebee**, of Kingsley, has removed to Primghar. He has purchased the property of Dr. G. P. Puley. The climate was too rigorous for Dr. Puley.

**Dr. Frank C. Hoyt,** of Clarinda, read a paper at Baltimore, Md., before the American Medico-Psychological Association on May 12th, on Hyoscine. He was elected one of the councilors.

**Drake University** is having much trouble in securing a competent man for president. Perhaps if it would purge some of its departments of their immorality they would have less trouble.

**Dr. Wm. Jepson,** of Sioux City, is spending the summer in London. He will devote his time to recent surgical matters. He will be absent four or five months. THE JOURNAL follows him.

**W. B. Bradbury**, a San Francisco millionaire, has been sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment in the county jail for violating the civic ordinance prohibiting expectorating on the floor of street cars.

This was Bradbury's second offense. He claims the privilege of spitting when and wherever he pleases as an inalienable American privilege and will make a test case of his punishment.

**Iowa pension** examining surgeons have been appointed as follows: Drs. D. B. Hillis, Keokuk; J. D. Hullinger, Clinton; Frederick Lloyd, W. L. Bierring, Iowa City; P. L. Frick, W. R. Gray, T. E. Cole, LeMars.

**The** pharmacy department of Highland Park College is advertised in this issue of THE JOURNAL. Highland Park College is now the leading college of Des Moines, and under its new management is taking high rank among the schools of the state.

**Dr. L. D. McNaughton**, of Eagle Grove, was married to Miss Clarice McCarthy, daughter of State Auditor McCarthy, on May 25th. The doctor and his bride are now on a tour through the east. He will return to Eagle Grove soon and resume his practice.

**The** Decatur County Medical Association will hold its second annual meeting in the park at Davis City on June 17th and 18th. The special attractions are a good program, a banquet, fishing

privileges and a steamboat excursion. Members of neighboring societies are invited to attend.

**Drs. J. W. Shaffer,** Keokuk; Bernard Michel, Dubuque; E. H. King, C. O. Morgridge, Muscatine; E. N. Brown, J. L. Augustine, Marengo; C. C. Powell, C. G. Lewis and B. F. Hyatt, Ottumwa; A. M. Avery, A. B. Bowen, and C. M. Tuckey, Maquoketa, have been appointed on pension examining boards.

**Should** THE IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL be received by any subscriber who does not want it, or beyond the time he intends to pay for it, he should write to the editor direct to stop it. Notice by postal card (costing only one cent) will suffice. It will not, knowingly, be sent to any one who does not wish it, but if it is continued through the failure to give notice for its discontinuance, payment for the time it is sent will surely be demanded. Secretaries of societies and others who from any cause receive this journal free are so notified in January of each year.

**The Association of Iowa Physicians.**— After consultation with many friends, it was decided to keep the Association entirely independent of the state society. This seems necessary on account of its membership including all reputable physicians. Further, it was decided to let well enough alone. The present organization is so complete that it might be made much worse.

The present members of the various counties will therefore continue to serve as in the past — the congressional chairmen continuing the same.

**At the** second annual meeting of the Western Ophthalmological, Otological, Laryngological and Rhinological Association, held at St. Louis, about one hundred and sixty new members were enrolled and the officers for the forthcoming year elected. Dr. B. E. Fryer, of Kansas City, was elected president; Dr. J. E. Colburn, of Chicago, first vice-president; Dr. F. M. Rumbolt, of St. Louis, second vice-president; Dr. A. E. Balson, Jr., third vice-president; Dr. Hal Foster, of Kansas City, secretary, and Dr. W. L. Dayton, of Lincoln, Neb., treasurer. A program committee was elected, as follows: Drs. H. Foster, C. Barck, J. E. Colburn, J. O. Stillson and J. W. Bullard. Publication committtee — Drs. Adolf Alt, F. M. Rumbolt, W. S. Dayton,

George Knapp. Membership committee — Dr. F. B. Tiffany, Kansas City; Dr. John Sucker, of Toledo, O., and Dr. Ellet Orrin Sisson, Keokuk, Iowa. Chicago was decided upon as the next place of meeting. During the afternoon session many papers were read and discussed.

**The annual** meeting of the Polk County Medical Society was held at the Harris-Emery Cafe on Tuesday evening, May 4, 1897. The following was the program:

Banquet, 6:30 P. M; toastmaster, Pres. Clifton Scott; "How to Uphold the Honor of Medicine in our State," Hon. Samuel Druett; "The Lawyer and the Doctor," Hon. Jas. Trewin; "The Physician in Politics," Hon. D. H. Bowen; Address, "Vivisection," Dr. Lewis Schooler; "Specialties," Dr. E. H. Hazen; business meeting, 9:00 P. M.

At this meeting amendments to the constitution and by-laws were voted upon. Delegates to the State Society and American Medical Association were chosen, annual reports made, and other business of importance transacted.

Dr. R. A. Patchin, was elected president, and Dr. E. L. Stevens, secretary.

**The** Fremont County Medical Society held its annual meeting in Sidney, Wednesday, May 12, 1897. The society lost, during the past year, one of its most influential members, by the removal from the county of Dr. E. T. Campbell, who had been located at Tabor. Dr. Campbell went to the Ozark region in southwest Missouri, with the hope of benefiting his wife, whose health had been poor for some time. Dr. N. J. Rice, formerly of California, has located at Tabor, having purchased Dr. Campbell's practice and good will. The society elected the following named, as officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. T. C. Cole, Thurman; first vice-president, S. B. Ambler, Sidney; second vice-president, C. E. Hoover, Hamburg; secretary, E. F. Cowger; treasurer, J. H. Cole, Thurman.

Drs. Arnold Jolly, J. M. Lovelady and C. E. Hoover, all of Hamburg, and T. C. Cole, of Thurman, were elected as delegates to attend the Marshalltown meeting of the Iowa State Medical Association. The Fremont County Medical Society has sixteen members at present, and is in a prosperous condition.

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## LACTOPHENIN IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Beverly Drake Harison, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., related his experience with typhoid (500 cases with only two deaths) and explained his treatment before a recent meeting of the Upper Peninsula (Michigan) Medical Association. The full report is published in *The Physician and Surgeon* (Nov., 1896). His treatment, briefly expressed, consists of drainage, disinfection and diet. He gives calomel and citrate magnesia water, washes out the rectum and lower bowel with normal salt solution, orders an antiseptic mouth wash, lithia water, intestinal antiseptics, etc., and gives careful attention to the diet. His noteworthy estimate of a serviceable antipyretic is the following:

"To eliminate the toxins and to promote skin drainage I prescribe the antipyretic, lactophenin, which is allied chemically and therapeutically to phenacetin, but acts more slowly, has a more calming and hypnotic effect, with no effect upon the heart except that the pulse becomes fuller and slower, while the breathing is unaffected. A moderate dose, five to ten grains, is given every second hour if the temperature rises above 102° F., until perspiration is produced. The dose and frequency of its requirement is diminished as the case goes along. The temperature is seldom if ever reduced below 100° F. by its action, and the reduction is gradual, occupying three or four hours. I cannot speak too highly of lactophenin as an antipyretic and hypnotic. I have used it altogether in my practice during the past three years to the exclusion of all other antipyretics, and I have yet to learn of a single case in which it had the slightest depressing effect upon the heart or circulation. I also regard it as a valuable toxin neutralizer, as it will reduce temperature at 100° F. one or two degrees without perspiration. In treating moderate cases of typhoid, I have, on several occasions, discontinued the lactophenin in order to watch the effect of intestinal antiseptic treatment alone, but have been forced to renew the antipyretic at the earnest solicitation of the patients, who complained that they were not as well, and that the only time they had any peace was after taking a 'sweating powder.'"

The report, considering the excellent record of success, is a valuable one, and the treatment described may well be followed in general practice with certain hope of best results.—Appeared in the February number of the *Pacific Medical Journal*.

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**The funeral** directors of the state have just held their annual meeting at Dubuque. The doctors will have to look after their laurels. Papers were read by members of the association on scarlet fever, consumption, heart disease, peritonitis, typhoid fever, dropsy and drowning.

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Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges are admitted as fourth-year students, but must ss examinations in normal and pathological histology and pathological anatomy.

The SPRING SESSION consists of daily recitations, clinical lectures and practical exercises. The ssion begins March 28, 1898, and continues for twelve weeks.

The annual circular for 1897-8, giving full details of the curriculum for the four years, requirements r graduation and other information, will be published in June, 1897. Address AUSTIN FLINT, Secre- ry, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th Street, New York City.

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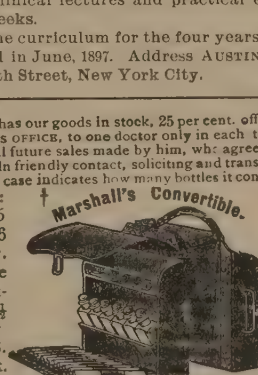


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## A REMEDY IN NERVOUS DISORDERS WHEN CHARACTERIZED BY MELANCHOLIA.

The Reference Book of Practical Therapeutics, by Frank P. Foster, M. D., editor of *The New York Medical Journal*, which has recently been issued by D. Appleton & Co., of New York City, contains an article of which the following is an excerpt, which we feel expresses the consensus of medical opinion as adduced by actual results: "Antikamnia is an American preparation that has come into extensive use as an analgetic and antipyretic. It is a white, crystalline, odorless powder, having a slightly aromatic taste, soluble in hot water, almost insoluble in cold water, but more fully soluble in alcohol. * * * As an antipyretic it acts rather more slowly than antipyrine or acetanilide, but efficiently, and it has the advantage of being free, or almost free, from any depressing effect on the heart. Some observers even think that it exerts a sustaining action on the circulation. As an analgetic it is characterized by promptness of action and freedom from the disagreeable effects of the narcotics. It has been much used, and with very favorable results in neuralgia, influenza and various nervous disorders characterized by melancholia. The dose of Antikamnia is from three to ten grains, and it is most conveniently given in the form of tablets."

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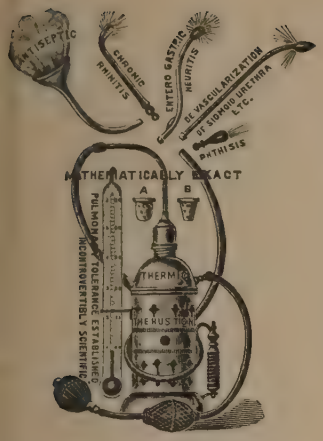
R. A. Miller, M. D., of Athison, Kan., writing, says: "I used Sanmetto in a severe case of diabetes mellitus in a gentleman fifty-four years of age, in which there was an excessive flow of urine, patient having to arise some four or five times during the night, severe irritation at neck of bladder and enlargement of the prostate gland, dry, hot skin, with considerable emaciation. After using Sanmetto for three or four days the trouble was greatly improved, patient not having to arise more than once during the night, and has since, by the use of one more bottle of Sanmetto, almost recovered. I think Sanmetto a most excellentremedy."

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The special indication of this combination of Phosphates in Spinal Affections, Caries, Necrosis, Ununited Fractures, Marasmus, Poorly Developed Children, Retarded Dentition, Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Habits, Gestation, and Lactation, to promote Development, etc., and as a *physiological restorative* in Sexual Debility, and all used-up conditions of the Nervous System, should receive the careful attention of therapeutists.

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Phosphates being a NATURAL FOOD PRODUCT no Substitute can do their work.

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Deering J. Roberts, M. D., editor *Southern Practitioner*, Nashville, Tenn., states (original paper, ' Nervous Diseases and Treatment''): "Neurosine, not containing opium, morphia or chloral, makes it more commendable, as we all know the dangers resulting from the use of such hypnotics and narcotics, and the general unsuitability of drugs of this class in the treatment of all nervous diseases. I have found Neurosine so uniformly satisfactory that I but deem it my duty to let others know the benefit I have derived from its use."

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Ferratin was introduced by Professor Schmiedeberg about four years ago. It was the result of scientific investigation, and full details were published in the *Archiv fuer experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmocologie*, and in other journals. Comparative and confirmatory investigations were made by Marfori and de Filippi, and all these reports were presented before the International Medical Congress at Rome.

Ferratin was adopted as a therapeutic agent, and is now in general use throughout Europe and in growing demand in the United States. The committee now revising the Russian Pharmacopœia for a fifth edition has recommended Ferratin for official adoption (see *Chemiker Zeitung*, 31, 1897).

Ferratin has been tested physiologically and clinically by acknowledged authorities, and uniformly endorsed. The record is found in the Medical Annuals of 1894 to 1897, and in recent text-books.

Two attempts to discredit the product were made about two years ago; one by a prejudiced critic, who set up a false standard and demolished it to his own satisfaction, but without impressing others; and another by the originator of a competing therapeutic agent, whose specious arguments were promptly controverted by Professor Marfori.

Recently an Italian, Cervello, has completed some experiments to show "absorption of iron from the alimentary canal," and an extract has been published in the *University Medical Magazine*, from which other journals will no doubt reprint it. Cervello claims to have demonstrated that "medicinal salts of iron form a soluble compound in the albumen in the intestine" and "the sub-

stance thus produced is strictly comparable to Schmiedeberg's and Marfori's Ferratin, which is thus unnecessary, since the inorganic salts of iron are converted into it in the intestine."

Does a report ending in such a conclusion, worded to discredit Ferratin, deserve a serious answer? If it were not for the gratuitous and unjustified suggestion that Ferratin "is thus unnecessary," the report would really be an endorsement of Ferratin.

How long does it take the "medicinal salts of iron" to change into Ferratin in the intestine? Does the transformation proceed under all circumstances? What percentage is finally made available and how much is assimilated?

Professor Marfori has demonstrated (and his results have been verified by equally high authorities) that Ferratin contains 7 per cent of iron, and that an average of 20 per cent is absorbed. This is definite.

Cervello, moreover, has only rediscovered what Schmiedeberg and others who have made experiments long ago stated, viz. (in the words of Prof. G. A. Fackler): "The physiological and therapeutic importance of Ferratin is based upon the fact that, after absorption, it is immediately available, while other compounds of iron, including the simple albuminates, must first be changed into Ferratin in order to become active agents."

Not so very long ago the physician, in prescribing for an anemic patient, directed that an iron nail be dropped into a bottle of red wine, and that patient drink a glassful three times a day. We have progressed rapidly and in quick stages since then. Ferratin is the ultimate point of this progress. Shall we now proceed with retrograde steps?

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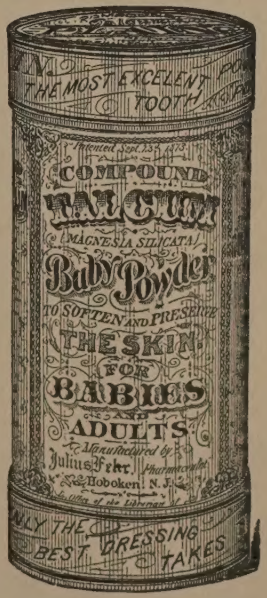

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SEDATIVE

Lactyl-para-phenetidin $C_6H_4 <^{OC_2H_5}_{NH.CO.CH(OH)CH_3}$

Dose for Adults: 4 to 8 grains in capsules, pills or tablets.

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## Typhoid

See Report by Dr. B. D. Harison, in *The Physician and Surgeon*, Detroit, Mich., Nov., 1896:

"To eliminate the toxine and to promote skin drainage, I prescribe lactophenin. * * * It acts like phenacetin, but more slowly; has a more calming and hypnotic effect, with no effect upon the heart except that the pulse becomes fuller and slower, while the breathing is unaffected. A moderate dose, 5 to 10 grains, is given every second hour if the temperature rises above 102° F., until perspiration is produced. I cannot speak too highly of lactophenin as an antipyretic, and hypnotic. I have used it altogether in my practice during the past three years to the exclusion of all other antipyretics, with never the slightest depressing effect upon the heart or circulation."

## Quinsy

See Report by Dr. J. Homer Coulter, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 7, 1896:

"In two cases I prescribed lactophenin, 10 grains every three hours; after the second dose Mr. B. was almost entirely relieved of pain. In the case of Mr. R. the third dose relieved him quite as completely. * * * I have used the remedy in twelve cases of quinsy, and in all but one instance the results have been most gratifying. * * * I have in these cases given the lactophenin to the exclusion of every other remedy internally, excepting the cathartic. * * * Its action is decidedly more prompt than salol, etc. It has thus far given no undesirable after-effects; it not only relieves the pain, but reduces the fever with an equal certainty."

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